

POLICE					
	Keywords	Activity	Timeframe	Section	Comments
1	Transmission of court decision in criminal trials	The State or Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Police Command shall ensure that the decisions of the court in all criminal trials are transmitted to the Central Criminal Records Registry.	Within <b>30 days</b> of the judgement	16(3)	
2	Recording of arrests.	Where a suspect is arrested, whether with or without a warrant, and taken to a police station or any other agency effecting the arrest, the police officer making the arrest or the officer in charge shall make record of the suspect arrested as prescribed in subsection 1(a) - (b)	Within a <b>reasonable time of the arrest</b> of the suspect, <b>but not exceeding 48 hours.</b>	15 (1), (2)	
3	Inability to ascertain name & address of suspect / failure of suspect to execute recognisance	Where the true name and address of the suspect cannot be ascertained <b>within 24 hours from the time of arrest</b> , or if he fails to execute recognizance, or, where so required, to furnish sufficient sureties, he shall forthwith be brought before the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.		19(3)	Note here that there is no specific deadline for when the suspect should be taken before the magistrate. The option of magistrate only comes up where the information on name/address/ execution of recognisance has been unavailable for 24 hours after arrest. The distinction must be noted.

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4	Release on bail of a suspect arrested without warrant.	Where a suspect has been taken into police custody without a warrant for an offence other than an offence punishable with death, an officer in charge of a police station shall inquire into the case and release the suspect arrested on bail subject to subsection (2) of this section, and where it will not be practicable to bring the suspect before a court having jurisdiction with respect to the offence alleged, <b><u>within 24 hours after the arrest.</u></b>	30(1)	Because of the comma there, this seems to only apply “where it will not be practicable to bring the suspect before a court having jurisdiction with respect to the offence alleged”	
5	Suspect not released bail for non-capital offence	Where a suspect taken into custody in respect of a non-capital offence is not released on bail <b><u>after 24 hours</u></b> , a court having jurisdiction with respect to the offence may be notified by application on behalf of the suspect.	32(1)	Basically, the police should only detain a suspect in a non-capital office for not more than 24 hours. After 24 hours of detention, the onus then falls on whoever representing the suspect to apply to the court having jurisdiction on the suspect’s behalf.	
6	Police to report to supervising Magistrates	An officer in charge of a police station shall, report to the nearest Magistrate the cases of all suspects arrested without warrant and whether the suspects have been admitted to bail or not.	<b><u>On the last working day of every month</u></b>	33	The report shall contain the particulars of the suspects arrested as prescribed in section 15 of this Act.
7	Person refusing to sign receipt may be arrested.	A person who is required to sign a receipt on the back of a duplicate summons to the effect that he has received the summons and fails to sign the receipt may be arrested and taken before the court which issued the summons detained in custody or committed to prison.	The person may be committed to prison <b><u>for a time not exceeding 14 days.</u></b>	129	

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8	Bondsperson may arrest absconding defendant or suspect	Where a bondsperson arrests a defendant or suspect who is trying to escape or who he believes is trying to avoid appearance in court he shall: immediately hand him over to the nearest police station; and the defendant arrested shall be taken to the appropriate court.	The defendant arrested shall be taken to the appropriate court <b><u>within 12 hours.</u></b>	188	
9	Procedure on seizure of property taken during arrest or investigation or stolen	When the police seize property during an arrest or investigation or seize property suspected to be in connection with an offence, the taking of the property shall be reported to a court.	This is to be done <b><u>within a period of 48 hours.</u></b>	337(1)	
10	Case files, legal advice, and related proceedings.	(1) Where an offence for which the magistrate court has no jurisdiction to try is preferred against a defendant, the police shall at the end of investigation submit the original case file to the office of the Attorney-General of the Federation.  (2) The Attorney-General of the Federation shall, within 14 days of receipt of the police case, file, issue and serve his legal advice indicating whether or not there is a prima facie case against the defendant for which he can be prosecuted.	The Attorney-General of the Federation shall <b><u>within 14 days of receipt</u></b> forward his legal advice indicating whether or not there is a prima facie case against the defendant for which he can be prosecuted	376(1), (2)	
<b>MAGISTRATES/JUDGES/JUSTICES OF THE PEACE/COURTS/CHIEF REGISTRAR</b>					
1	Inspection of police stations.	The chief magistrate shall conduct the inspection	<b><u>Monthly</u></b>	34	

2	Warrant of arrest.	A warrant of arrest may be issued on any day, including a Sunday or public holiday.	<b><u>Any Day including Sundays &amp; Public Holidays</u></b>	38	The police should know this so they are not restrained from applying for warrants on Sundays & Holidays
3	P u b l i c summons for p e r s o n absconding.	Where a court has reason to believe, whether after evidence or not, that a suspect, against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued by itself or by any court or Justice of the Peace, has absconded or is concealing himself so that the warrant cannot be executed, the court may publish a public summons in writing requiring that person to appear at a specific place and a specific time	This public summons shall require the suspect to appear <b><u>not less than 30 days from the date of publishing the public summons.</u></b>	41	
4	P o w e r o f Magistrate to r e q u i r e execution of recognisance for keeping peace.	(1) Where a Magistrate is informed on oath that a suspect is likely to (a) commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquility, or (b) do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquility, the Magistrate may, in the manner provided in this Part, require the suspect to show cause why he should not be ordered to enter into a recognisance, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate deems fit.	The duration of the recognisance for keeping peace <b><u>shall not exceed 1 year</u></b>	54	

5	Inquiry as to truth of information and detention pending recognizance or inquiry.	Pending the completion of a section 62 inquiry a magistrate may detain a suspect in custody until a recognisance (oath to cooperate with the court) is entered into or until the inquiry is concluded.	This detention or remand <b><u>shall not exceed a period of 15 days at a time.</u></b>	62	
6	Order to attach property	<p>(1) An order under section 80 of this Act shall authorize a public officer named in it to attach any property belonging to a suspect named in the order as the owner of the property within the area of jurisdiction of the Judge or Magistrate by seizure or in any other manner by which for the time being the property may be attached by way of civil process.</p> <p>(2) Where, a suspect who is the subject of an order does not appear within the time specified in the public summons, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of the court.</p>	<p><b><u>Any property under attachment shall not be sold until the expiration of three months from the date of the attachment</u></b> unless it is subject to speedy decay or the Judge or Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, <b><u>in either of which cases the Judge or Magistrate may cause it to be sold whenever</u></b></p>	81(1-3)	

7	Restoration of attached property.	Where the suspect can prove that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding execution of a warrant or was not aware of a public summon or warrant, the suspects property shall be restored to him if the timeframe and conditions in section 82(1) (a)&(b) are met.	Time & conditions; Where <b><u>within one year from the date which a suspect's property is attached</u></b> , the suspect appears voluntarily or is brought to the court, the property or the net proceeds of any part of it which has been sold shall after satisfying the proceeds of all costs incurred in the consequence of the attachment be delivered to him.	82 ( 1 ) (a)&(b)	by who
8	Restoration of attached property.	Where the suspect whose property is attached or has been at the disposal of the court does not appear voluntarily, the property or the net proceed of its sale shall be forfeited to the Federal or State Government as the case may be.	This shall occur if the suspect does not voluntarily appear <b><u>within a year.</u></b>	82(2)	Who is responsible for this?
9	When cases may be remitted to another court.	Where in the opinion of a court an offence ought to be tried by another court the court shall transfer the case and all processes relating to the case to the head of the court for re-assignment to that other court within reasonable time.	The transfer of the case to another court <b><u>shall not exceed a period of 7days.</u></b>	99(b)	

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10	Mode of instituting criminal proceedings in a Magistrate court.	Where a suspect is arrested without a warrant, a charge sheet containing the details of the offence the suspect is accused of committing, shall be filed in the court by the prosecution and served on the defendant.	This charge sheet shall be served on the defendant <b><u>within seven days of its being filed or within such time as the court may allow.</u></b>	110(1), (2)	
11	Mode of instituting criminal proceedings in a Magistrate court.	The trial of a charge preferred under section 110 subsection (1) (a) and (b) of the act shall commence...	... <b><u>not later than 30 days from the date of filing the charge,</u></b> and the trial of the person brought under the charge <b><u>shall be completed within a reasonable time.</u></b>	110(3)	
12	Instituting criminal proceedings and duration of trial	Trial should commence <b><u>within 30 days of bringing the charge and should be completed 180 days after arraignment</u></b> failure of which to do so means he Court shall forward to the Chief Judge the particulars of the charge and reasons for failure to commence the trial or to complete the trial		110(4)	
13	Issue of summons and its contents.	Where a complaint is made before a Magistrate as provided in section 115 of this Act and the Magistrate decides to issue a summons, the summons shall be directed to the suspect, stating concisely the substance of the complaint and requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before the court to answer to the complaint and to be further dealt with according to law.	He (the suspect) shall not be required to appear <b><u>anytime less than 48 hours after the service of the summons.</u></b>	117	

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14	Witness refusing to be sworn, or produce documents.	Where a person who is required to give evidence, without sufficient excuse does not answer questions, produce documents or refuses to be sworn	the court may adjourn the hearing of the case and may commit the person to prison or other place of safe custody <b><u>for a period not exceeding 30 days.</u></b>	250	
15	Procedure when defendant is suspected to be of unsound mind.	Where the Court is not satisfied that the defendant is capable of making his defence, the Court shall remand the person for observation in some suitable place.	<b><u>A period not exceeding 1 month</u></b>	278(3)	Furthermore in 278(4)(b). If the observation in the first remand period is inconclusive the court, <b><u>as advised by a medical officer may add a further 3 months.</u></b>
16	Release of defendant of unsound mind pending investigation or trial.	Where a defendant is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence and the offence the defendant is charged is not bailable or where a Judge has refused bail, the Attorney-General of the Federation may, in his discretion, order the defendant to be confined in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody and the Judge shall give effect to the order.	<b><u>Where the order is not given within 2 months,</u></b> the court may discharge the defendant or release him on bail on satisfaction that doing so will not endanger the life of the defendant or the life of anyone else.	281(4)	



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17	Safe custody of defendant discharged.	Where a defendant is found to have committed an act which would but for his incapacity would have constituted an offence, the court shall order the person to be kept in safe custody in a place and manner as the court thinks fit.	The court shall, <b><u>within 31 days of the order of custody</u></b> , report the case for an order of the Attorney-General of the Federation.	285	
18	Time and protocol for remand orders.	Where an order of remand of the suspect is made pursuant to section 293	The order shall be for <b><u>a period not exceeding 14 days</u></b> in the first instance, and the case <b><u>shall be returnable within the same period.</u></b>	296	Upon written application, if it is shown that there is good cause for the extension of the remand period the court may make an order for further remand <b><u>for a period not exceeding 14 days</u></b>
19	Management of the proceeds of the sale of Confiscated or forfeited property.	Where the court orders the forfeiture or confiscation of any property and such property is then sold by the court, the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the consolidated Revenue fund of the federation, a state or other appropriate account.	The proceeds shall only be paid into such a consolidated Revenue fund if no person establishes a right <b><u>within six months.</u></b>	332(2)	
20	Procedure on seizure of property taken during arrest or investigation or stolen	Where the person entitled to the property taken by police officers during an investigation is unknown, the court may issue a public notice requiring any person who may have a claim to it, to appear before the court and establish a claim <b><u>within six months</u></b>	Where no person makes a valid claim to the property <b><u>within six months</u></b> , the property shall be at the disposal of the court. Per 338(1)	337(2)	

21	Procedure where owner of property seized is unknown	Where no person within the period referred to in section 337 of this Act establishes his claim to property referred to in that section and where the person in whose possession the property was found is unable to show that it was lawfully acquired by him, the property shall be at the disposal of the court and may be sold in accordance with the order of the court and proceed forfeited to the Federal Government of Nigeria.	At any time <b><u>within six years from the date of the property coming into the possession of the police</u></b> , the court may direct the property or the proceeds of the sale of the property to be delivered to any person proving his title to it, on payment by him, of any expenses incurred by the court in the matter.	338(1), (2)	
22	Non - appearance and non-representation of legal practitioner.	Where the defendant wishes to engage another legal practitioner of his choice, the court shall allow him reasonable time to do so.	This period <b><u>shall not exceed 30 days</u></b> .	349(3)	Important to note that 30 days is the maximum and that a shorter timeframe will also suffice once it meets the provision's standard of 'reasonable time'.
23	Notes of evidence to be recorded electronically or in writing.	Without prejudice to section 348 (2) of this Act, court proceedings may be recorded electronically and verbatim such that...	... <b><u>at the end of each day's proceeding</u></b> a transcript of such recording shall be printed to enable certification or authentication by the Judge or Magistrate who conducted the proceedings.	364(1)	Section 348(2) provides: Trials shall be held in the Magistrate Court or any other court or tribunal exercising criminal jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of this Act relating to summary trials.



27	Adjournment for law officer's decision.	Where a charge for an offence is being tried summarily by a Magistrate, he shall, at the request of a person in charge of the prosecution made at any time before judgment, adjourn the hearing of the charge for consultation with a law officer with a view to obtaining a request to proceed in accordance with section 373 of this Act	The request must be filed <b><u>within 14 days of the date the magistrate grants the request</u></b> , otherwise, the magistrate shall proceed to try and conclude the case summarily.	374 (1), (2)	NOTE: Section 374 (3): The adjournment under subsection (1) shall not exceed 15 days.
28	Legal aid representation and the registrar's duty.	Where the defendant indicates in the form referred to in subsection (8) of this section that, he wishes to be represented by a legal practitioner of the Legal Aid Council or any other organisation providing free legal representation, he shall forward the form to the Chief Registrar of the court before whom the charge or information for his trial has been filed and the Chief Registrar shall...	... <b><u>within 14 days of receipt of the form</u></b> , ensure that a legal practitioner of the Legal Aid Council as stipulated under this subsection or any other organization providing free legal representation for the defendant, and by notice in writing inform the defendant of the particulars of the legal representation arranged for him.	3 7 6 (10)	ALSO: Section 376(11) The Chief Registrar shall, upon getting the form, forward same to the Director-General of the Legal Aid Council or to the nearest Legal Aid Council office where the court is located
29	Assignment of information and issuance of notice of trial	Where information has been filed in the court, the Chief Judge shall take appropriate steps to ensure that the information filed is assigned to a court for trial.	This must be done <b><u>within 15 working days of filing</u></b>	382(1)	

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30	Assignment of information and issuance of notice of trial	On assigning the information, the court to which the information is assigned shall <b><u>within 10 working days of the assignment</u></b> issue notice of trial to the witnesses and defendants and a production warrant properly endorsed by the Judge in respect of the defendant charged, where he is in custody, for the purpose of ensuring his appearance on the date of arraignment, and the Chief Registrar shall ensure the prompt service of the notice and information <b><u>not more than 3 days from the date they are issued</u></b>	382 (2)	HOWEVER: Section 382(6): Nothing in this section shall prevent the defendant from being tried by reason only that the notice of trial and the information were served on him less than 3 days before the date of trial, where he consents to being so tried.	
31	Time and mode of summoning parties on information.	The Sheriff or other proper officer shall, on receipt of the information and notice of trial, serve the person named in the notice.	This shall be done <b><u>at least 7 working days before the date specified on the notice.</u></b>	390	
32	Time for raising certain objections, day-to-day trial and adjournments .	Upon arraignment, the trial of the defendant shall proceed from day-to-day until the conclusion of the trial. Where day-to-day trial is impracticable after arraignment, no party shall be entitled to more than <b><u>five adjournments</u></b> from arraignment to final judgment	The interval between each adjournment <b><u>shall not exceed 14 working days</u></b>	396(3), (4)	
33		Where it is impracticable to conclude a criminal proceeding after the parties have exhausted their five adjournments each.	The interval between one adjournment to another <b><u>shall not exceed 7 days inclusive of weekends.</u></b>	396(5)	

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34	Power to order detention for one day in precincts of the court.	Where the court has power to pass a sentence of imprisonment, it may, in lieu of passing sentence of imprisonment, order the convict to be detained within the precincts of the court or at a police station .	The suspect can be detained <b><u>till such hour not later than eight in the evening on the day which he is convicted</u></b> , as the court may direct.	417(1)	
35	Consecutive sentence of imprisonment .	Where two or more sentences passed by a magistrate court are ordered to run consecutively, the aggregate term of imprisonment <b><u>shall not exceed 4 years of the limit of jurisdiction of the adjudicating Magistrate.</u></b>	418		
36	Duty of the Distress warrant executor.	a written account of the costs and charges incurred in respect of the execution of a warrant of distress shall, as soon as practicable, be delivered by the person charged with the execution of the warrant to the court, and the convict on whose movable property the distress was levied may, <b><u>at any time within one month after the making of the distress</u></b> , inspect the account, without payment of any fee or reward, at any time during office hours, and to take a copy of the account	436(g)	See also 436(h)	
37	Allowance of further time and payment by installments	A warrant of commitment issued under the provisions of this section <b><u>may be executed on any day, including a Sunday or a public holiday.</u></b>	429		
38	Deportation order may be limited.	An order of deportation may be expressed to be in force for a limited time or for an unlimited time or may require the defendant to report himself to the nearest Immigration office or police station at intervals...	...of <b><u>not less than 30 days</u></b>	450	

39	Conditional release of defendant.	<p>(1) Where a defendant is charged before a court with an offence punishable by law and the court thinks that the charge is proved but is of opinion that having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the character, antecedents, age, health, or mental condition of the defendant charged,</li> <li>(b) the trivial nature of the offence, or</li> <li>(c) the extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed,</li> </ul> <p>it is inexpedient to inflict a punishment or any order than a nominal punishment or that it is expedient to release the defendant on probation, the court may, without proceeding to conviction, make an order specified in subsection (2) of this section...</p>	<p>...(2) The court may make an order under subsection (1) of this section: (a) dismissing the charge; or (b) discharging the defendant conditionally on his entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, to be of good behaviour and to appear at any time during <b><u>such period not exceeding 3 years</u></b> as may be specified in the order.</p>	454 (1), (2)	
40	Variation of terms and conditions of probation.	<p>The court before which a defendant is bound by a recognizance under this Part to appear for conviction and sentence or for sentence may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) at any time where it appears to it on the application of the probation officer that it is expedient that the terms or conditions of the recognizance should be varied, summon the defendant bound by the recognizance to appear before it and if he fails to show cause why the variation should not be made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) vary the terms of the recognizance by extending or reducing the duration...</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>...which shall not exceed 3 years from the date of the original order, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(ii) alter the conditions or insert additional conditions</li> </ul>	458	

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41	Appeals from magistrates courts	The notice of appeal shall be given in every case <b><u>before the expiration of the 30th day after the day on which the court has made the decision appealed against.</u></b>		485(4)	
42	Performance of Community service order	The community service order shall be performed for a period of not more than 6 months and the convict shall not work for more than 5 hours a day		462(1)	
43	Discharge of community service order and reduction of sentence.	Where a convict has undergone community service for a period exceeding 4 months the supervising court on the advice of the registrar and the supervising officer may reduce the period of the community service.	This reduction shall not be more than one-third of the original period where the convict has been of good conduct.	466(1), (2)	
<b>COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF PRISONS</b>					
1	Returns by Comptroller-General of Prisons.	The Comptroller-General of Prisons shall make returns to the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court, Chief Judge of the Federal Capital Territory, the President of the National Industrial Court, the Chief Judge of the State in which the prison is situated and to the Attorney-General of the Federation of all persons awaiting trial held in custody in Nigerian prisons for a period beyond <b><u>180 days from the date of arraignment</u></b>	These returns shall be made <b><u>every 90 days</u></b>	111	



2	Court may direct release of prisoner before completion of sentence.	Where the Comptroller-General of Prisons makes a report to the court recommending that a prisoner: sentenced and serving his sentence in prison is of good behaviour, <b><u>and has served at least one-third of his prison term</u></b> , where he is sentenced to imprisonment for <b><u>a term of at least 15 years or where he is sentenced to life imprisonment</u></b> , the court may, after hearing the prosecution and the prisoner or his legal representative, order that the remaining term of his imprisonment be suspended, with or without conditions, as the court considers fit, and the prisoner shall be released from prison on the order.	468(1)		
<b>ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION</b>					
1	Release of defendant of unsound mind pending investigation or trial.	Where a defendant is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence and the offence the defendant is charged is not bailable or where a Judge has refused bail, the Attorney-General of the Federation may, in his discretion, order the defendant to be confined in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody and the Judge shall give effect to the order.	<b><u>Where the order is not given within 2 months</u></b> , the court may discharge the defendant or release him on bail on satisfaction that doing so will not endanger the life of the defendant or the life of anyone else.	281(4)	
2	Safe custody of defendant discharged.	Where a defendant is found to have committed an act which would but for his incapacity would have constituted an offence, the court shall order the person to be kept in safe custody in a place and manner as the court thinks fit.	The court shall, within 31 days of the order of custody, report the case for an order of the Attorney-General of the Federation.	285	

3	Case files, legal advice, and related proceedings.	<p>(1) Where an offence for which the magistrate court has no jurisdiction to try is preferred against a defendant, the police shall at the end of investigation submit the original case file to the office of the Attorney-General of the Federation.</p> <p>(2) The Attorney-General of the Federation shall, within 14 days of receipt of the police case, file, issue and serve his legal advice indicating whether or not there is a prima facie case against the defendant for which he can be prosecuted.</p>	The Attorney-General of the Federation shall within 14 days of receipt forward his legal advice indicating whether or not there is a prima facie case against the defendant for which he can be prosecuted	376(2)	
4	Attorney-General refuses to approve an application to prosecute.	Where an application for consent to prosecute is made to the Attorney-General of the Federation by a private legal practitioner and the Attorney-General declines to grant such consent, he shall give his reasons for doing so.	This shall be done in writing <b><u>within 15 working days from the date of the receipt of the application.</u></b>	383(2)	
<b>LEGAL PRACTITIONER</b>					
1	Non-appearance and non-representation of legal practitioner.	Where a legal practitioner intends to disengage from a matter, he shall notify the court and notice shall be served on all parties.	The court shall be notified not less 3 days before the date of the hearing.	349(8)	

2	Law officer may require case to be adjourned or dealt with specially	<p>(1) A law officer, in a case where a charge of an indictable offence is being proceeded with summarily by a Magistrate, may, at any time before judgment, request the Magistrate to deal with the case as one for trial on information.</p> <p>(2) On receipt of the request, the Magistrate shall adjourn the proceeding until such a time as information or charge is filed in the High court, provided that...</p>	...the information shall be filed <b><u>within a period of 30 days of the date the order granting the request</u></b>	373(1) & (2)	NOTE: Section 373(4) Where at the end of the period of 30 days provided in subsection (2) of this section, the information or charge against the defendant has not been filed at the High Court, the Magistrate shall proceed on the return date to try the charge summarily where he has jurisdiction, or may make an order releasing the defendant on bail pending his arraignment on the information or charge as requested by the law officer.
3	Time for raising certain objections, day-to-day trial and adjournments .	Upon arraignment, the trial of the defendant shall proceed from day-to-day until the conclusion of the trial. Where day-to-day trial is impracticable after arraignment, no party shall be entitled to more than <b><u>five adjournments</u></b> from arraignment to final judgment	The interval between each adjournment <b><u>shall not exceed 14 working days</u></b>	396(3), (4)	
		Where it is impracticable to conclude a criminal proceeding after the parties have exhausted their five adjournments each.	The interval between one adjournment to another <b><u>shall not exceed 7 days inclusive of weekends.</u></b>	396(5)	

4	Appeals from magistrates courts	The notice of appeal shall be given in every case <b><u>before the expiration of the 30th day after the day on which the court has made the decision appealed against.</u></b>		485(4)	
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTRES</b>					
1	Performance of Community service order	The community service order shall be performed for a period of not more than 6 months and the convict shall not work for more than 5 hours a day		462(1)	
2	Discharge of community service order and reduction of sentence.	Where a convict has undergone community service for a period exceeding 4 months the supervising court on the advice of the registrar and the supervising officer may reduce the period of the community service.	This reduction shall not be more than one-third of the original period where the convict has been of good conduct.	466(1), (2)	
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE MONITORING COMMITTEE</b>					
1	The administration of criminal justice monitoring committee and the role of its secretary; Annual estimates and accounts.	The Secretary shall submit an estimate of its expenditure and income during the next financial year to the Attorney-General of the Federation.	This shall be done no later than the <b><u>30th of September in each financial year.</u></b>	473(1)	
2		The Committee shall keep proper accounts and records in respect of each financial year and shall cause its accounts to be audited not later than 2 months from the end of each financial year.		473(2)	

GENERAL PUBLIC					
1	Limitation of period for making a private complaint	In every case where no time is specially limited for making a complaint for a summary conviction of an offence in the law relating to such offence, such complaint, if made other than by a person in his official capacity, shall be made within six years from the time when the matter of such complaint arose, and not after.	<b><u>Within six years</u></b> from the time when the matter of such complaint arose	92	
2	Power of representative	A representative may, on behalf of a corporation...express assent to the trial of the corporation on information, notwithstanding that a copy of the information and notice of trial has not been served on (the corporation <b><u>3 days or more before the date on which the corporation is to be tried.</u></b>		481	